

Sent to R.

JO. 18.

**CITY COUNCIL.**

put up at the  
**Farmers' Home,**  
on Pacific Avenue, opposite Ogilvie's Elevator,  
where you and your team will have the best  
accommodation in Brandon, and at reasonable  
rates. Everything new and good.

**OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,**  
**Near 6th Street.**  
**A. B. HELLYAR - W. H. HELLYAR**

That the tyres of the engine and trucks be re-set. Report adopted.

ENQUIRIES.

The Mayor at the request

men who found early marriage and life nearly extinct. Five others were badly injured, and one has since died.

## FIRE FIEND'S VICTIMS.

Thirty Girls Lose Their Lives in an Illinois Convent.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—On Saturday night, Belleville, Ill., was the scene of the most destructive and horrifying fire which ever occurred in that vicinity. Over twenty-five years ago convent of the immaculate Conception of the Sisters of Notre Dame was established there, and has been conducted as an educational institution, gaining a wide reputation. On Saturday night the fire fiend added the building to the long list of its victims, and consumed about thirty girls and Sisters with its devouring tongue. It is said there were about 60 pupils in the school, ranging from ten years to full grown girls, as well as several teachers. On the fourth floor the pupil boarders with three Sisters slept; on the third floor the remaining Sisters slept, and on the second floor above the basement were the sleeping apartments of what are termed orphans and half-orphans. The fire is supposed to have

started in the rear of the third story.

which was used as a dormitory, and an attempt was made to extinguish it, but failing, efforts were made to remove the pupils. The flames spread so rapidly, however, that no order could be preserved. Panic seized the children and Sisters and there was a wild confused rush to escape, and several, in their flight, jumped from the windows and were badly injured, while others rushed for shelter in the dormitory, and too late realized that their escape from that part of the burning building was impossible. The flames, beneath eating away the supports, let down the floor into the scorching vortex of fire and smoke, in which the poor children were soon wiped out of existence. Miss Mary Campbell, a teacher from East St. Louis, leaped from the third story and died in a few minutes. Another, whose name could not be ascertained, climbed to the roof of a porch, and either fell or was blown off and was fatally injured. Among others injured by jumping were Daisy Eganman, residing four miles from Belleville; Agnes Snider and Lena Matt; Elsie S. Jones, Fanny Renker, of Washington, Mo. There was great excitement at the fire, and the wildest terror prevailed among the crowd which gathered at the scene. The streets in the vicinity of the convent were thronged with people anxious to be of service, but owing to

THE RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES, were helpless to render aid, while the terror-stricken parents rushed frantically around looking for their missing children and wailing over their supposed loss. The fire department was of little avail, and in an hour the house was an entire mass of ruins. The flames spread upward, cutting off most of the exits and compelling some of the pupils and Sisters to leap from the windows. The inmates of the second floor escaped, but when the fire was discovered the floor above was ablaze, and volumes of smoke were rapidly pouring through the stairway, corridors and halls of the building. By the time the sleepers were thoroughly aroused, all avenues of escape were filled with blinding smoke. Then a panic ensued, and it is for the imagination to paint the sorrowful and heartrending picture. Extreme cold retarded the progress of the firemen, and even if they could have reached the scene without delay they could have been of but little service in rescuing victims. There are no ladders in the fire department, and no provisions for such a deplorable emergency had been made by the managers of the house. The unfortunate inmates, therefore, were powerless to relieve themselves, and those who witnessed the

TERRIBLE DISASTER were unable to assist them. The scene at the fire was truly appalling, and a sad one. Nothing remained of the famed convent but a mass of ruins, in which the flames were playing their streams in a vain attempt to burn up the bodies of the victims. When the ruins were sufficiently cooled, a volunteer corps went to work taking out the bodies, which was a terrible sight. At times they would find two or three charred masses huddled close together, seemingly seeking protection from each other from the advancing flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the house burned to an unrecognizable mass, but the majority were found beneath where the dormitory was situated. The bodies could only be identified by the clothing, which, saturated with water, had escaped the flames.

## WHITEHEAD COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the council was held at Alexander, on Tuesday, 8th inst. Samuel Hanna being duly sworn in as reeve, the councillors present were installed; W. D. Brouch, Angus J. Leitch, David Loney, Geo. Chesley, and M. J. Corbett.

The Reeve, in a few well-chosen remarks, dwelt on the duties and responsibilities devolving on them as servants of the people.

Proposals for clerk being received, Coun. Brouch proposed George Armstrong, seconded by Coun. Corbett.

Long—Chesley—That A. J. Spiers be clerk. Amendment overruled, and carried that George Armstrong be clerk.

Long—Chesley—That Hanna, Leitch and Brouch be a committee on finance and assessment. Carried.

Chesley—Corbett—That the clerk be empowered to purchase municipal manuals, eight in number for use of councillors. Carried.

Loney—Leitch—That the clerk be empowered to purchase minute book and stationery for municipal purposes.

Jas. F. Walker's bill of \$8, for use of house for nomination and election purposes was put on file. Council adjourned.

## GLENWOOD COUNCIL.

The municipal council of Glenwood met at the Crescent Hotel, present—Reeve, Wm. Carveth, W. H. Moore, W. F. Barley, Nelson H. Elgar, W. A. McCulloch and John M. Cook were duly sworn in. The Reeve in the chair.

Communication from T. Daly re statute labor tax and extending time for collecting taxes. From Thomas Lockhart applying for the office of assessor. From Wm. Coe, applying for the office of assessor was read.

Carveth—Barley—That the communication be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Carveth introduced a by-law to provide for the appointment of auditors appointing W. H. Hall and Grant Wood. Read first, second and third times.

Mr. Barley introduced a by-law to empower the reeve and treasurer to issue notes due the Imperial Bank. Read first, second and third times.

Mr. Carveth introduced a by-law appointing standing committees. The following persons compose the different committees: Finance—F. S. Barley, Nelson Elgar and W. H. McCulloch; Road and Bridge—W. H. Moore, J. M. Cook, and W. Carveth; School—W. H. Moore, W. F. Barley and N. H. Elgar.

Mr. McCulloch introduced a by-law to provide for the appointment of an assessor. Read first, second and third times.

Thos. Lockhart appointed at a salary of \$100.

Mr. Best petitioned the council to be exempted from taxes for 1882.

Cook—Elgin—That Mr. Best's petition be not granted. Carried.

Messrs. McCulloch & Herriott presented an account for timber and scrapers, \$29.75. Passed.

Cook—Moore—That the treasurer be heard re the finances of the municipality. Carried.

Treasurer reported verbally on the state of the finances of the municipality.

Mr. Cook presented a petition of W. W. W. and ten others to have their statute labor tax struck off the roll, and to be allowed to perform the labor next spring.

Cook and McCulloch—That the ratepayers who had not yet performed their statute labor, be allowed to do so next summer, and that the treasurer be instructed not to collect the same. Lost.

Barley and McCulloch—That the Treasurer be instructed not to collect any statute labor tax on the roll for 1882, and those who have paid statute labor tax for 1882 have it refunded to them, and those who performed their labor to be paid on application to the council. Carried.

Elgar and McCulloch—That the order of the School Trustees of South school district, for the room over the school at \$4 per day be accepted, and that the council shall meet regularly thereon on the first Wednesday of each month at ten a.m. Carried.

Moore and Barley—That the council do now adjourn, to meet again on Wednesday, February 6th, at 10 a.m. Carried.

The band of the Fifth Canadian Cavalry, Salvation Army, at Kingston will visit New York on March 10th, to play at the demonstration in honor of the arrival of General and Mrs. Booth.

## VULCAN IRONWORKS

F. H. BRIDGES &amp; CO.

Founders, Machinists, Boiler Makers, etc., etc.

Milwrights, Blacksmiths, etc.

Now on hand 1000 feet of shafting all sizes.

Stock constantly kept. Large Line of Lys, Gear, etc.

Point Douglas Ave., opposite C. P. Railway station, Winnipeg.

## SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LOAN

Farm and City Property

Straight Loans. Interest yearly, not in advance, at lowest current rates. Special privilege given for the repayment of loans. Loans can be repaid at any time. All business strictly confidential. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention.

## INSURANCE.

Fire and Life. Guarantee and Accident Insurance. First-class Companies.

Apply to C. WISSER.

Agent and Valuer.

Office at Brandon, Man.

P.S.—I have also leased the Building Department of the House of Commons, Freehold, and I have a large stock of good Square Meal and good Flour at moderate charges. Give me a call.

C. WISSER.

## McKENZIE &amp; RUSSELL,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,

—AND—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

BRANDON,

Have given up the Agency for Imported Goods, and are giving their attention to the Manufacture of

BUSH AND FARM SLEIGHS,

CUTTERS, &c. &c.,

ORDERED WORK a Specialty.

Horse & hoeing.

SECOND TO NONE IN THE PROVINCE.

TO THE FARMER!

Leave your Plows and get new Shears made for them for Spring Work.

P. MCKENZIE. J. A. RUSSELL.

C. BEGGS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS

I offer special inducements for the

Next Thirty Days,

—IN—

Fruits,

Confectionery,

and everything in my line, from a full stock of Fresh, Well Preserved, and Seasonable Goods.

A call will satisfy intending purchasers. A Specialty in

BOOTH'S

EXCELLENT

OYSTERS,

IN BULK OR CAN,

## THEY HAVE COME!

WE MEAN THOSE

BUFFALO & COON COATS, Cheap!

Men's Heavy Ulster Over Coats, Cheap!

BOYS' OVERCOATS, a Big Stock, from \$2 up

Men's Persian, Lamb and Beaver Caps.

Men's and Boy's Astrican Caps, Cheap

BUFFALO & BUCK MITTS & GAUNTLETS

Fine Kid Gloves and Mitts.

New Hats. New Caps. New Ties.

UNDER CLOTHING in all varieties.

Boys Under Clothing and Girls' Combination Suits.

WOOL SCARFS. Large, Small, Thick & Warm.

Call and See us. Close Prices.

GOOD GOODS! QUICK SALES.

SCOTT & PAISLEY.

Brandon, Nov. 6, 1881.

C. N. GILCHRIST,

Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

LAST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsted, and Scotch and English Tweed.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First class workmen employed, and I will not be satisfied with all who may favor me with their patronage.

G. N. GILCHRIST.

WONDERFUL

BARAINS

—IN—

GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS

Crockery and Glassware.

—AT THE—

NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.

The Leading House for Family Groceries

EVERYTHING FRESH

And away down Below anything offered elsewhere.

MANITOBA CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

AND FRESH EGGS IN STOCK

At Lowest Prices.

A Pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. The best Cash or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, and also all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come down to the

NEW CHEAP STORE. MILLER FOR GOOD TEAS.







## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1884.

Our neighbor finds great fault with the burning properties of the Saskatchewan coal—it does not make heat enough for the organ. If the pro-silting machine only runs along a little longer its present groove it will yet find more caloric than it ever bargained for.

That erudite print, the Portage Liberal, charged the MAIL some time ago with having a deck load of ignorance, when we brought it to task for asserting Mr. Ferris would be elected Warden of the County by the people. We pointed out the law now called for the election of Reeves only who selected their own Warden. The Grit print replied, the Portage council were going to elect under the old law, and the MAIL was clothed with the grossest of ignorance for not knowing the fact. Well, it happens Mr. Ferris was elected, not Warden, but Reeves, after all. Come, now, Gritter, who displayed the most ignorance? That's the question.

Mr. MARRIN, the farmers' plenipotentiary to Ottawa, has, we understand, applied to the Winnipeg Times for a brand new suit before going to Ottawa. Of course this, as a matter of fact, will improve his appearance before a Cabinet meeting at Ottawa, and strengthen his chances of success. To be more pointed he is going to the courts, as the Liberator would say to secure payment for a "kiss-kiss," and when the courts will consider it worth it remains for the future to show. Many a better looking man than Mr. Martin, and many an able man, for the matter, in such a search, going along at all, while successful ones rarely secure more than 25 cents. This I repeat something to the effect that you might sue him and get nothing on the payment, and this excites the wrath of Mr. Martin. He instantly went to the court clerks in search of judgments, and he found none, ergo the Times libeled him. Though a lawyer Mr. Martin is simply a child and a pendent one at that to commence any such proceedings. We venture to say there are not three men in Manitoba who, after reading the Times paragraph, would swear its meaning was there were suits, much less judgments against him, and still this is the interpretation he seeks to secure from the courts. What the Times meant was that Mr. Martin had no considerable landed or other interests in Manitoba, and was not therefore the proper man to represent the farmers at Ottawa. If by a suit for libel he hopes to prove he is the proper man to represent an army of farmers on agricultural questions his credulity in the largest faculty in his cranial anatomy.

It is a surprise to us that the farmers do not adopt something of an active measure to better their price for grain instead of sitting down denouncing the grain buyers and the millers. We think we are telling the truth in a general way when we say the millers and buyers are doing just what the farmers would do if they were in their shoes—make the best bargains they could for themselves. The mistake lies in the farmers standing idly by and allowing themselves to be handled in this way. As we stated in our last issue, good Manitoba wheat now brings \$1.45 per bushel in Liverpool, and freight to that point is but 58 to 60 cents from Brandon. This leaves a margin of at least 85 cents, less insurance, bank exchange, interest on bank advances while en route, and agents fees in Liverpool, which, all combined, could not be more than 5 cents. The farmers of Manitoba could then realize in the neighborhood of 80 cents per bushel if they only set in the right way to work. In the first place they should engage a reliable competent agent in Liverpool, one who understands Manitoba

wheat and its nifferant grades. They should then through their organizations, local and provincial, advertise for the delivery of grain at different points on the railway at different times, and have arranged in advance for the arrival of plenty of cars to at these points to carry the quantities expected, the receipts at different points to be, of course, on different days to meet the convenience of the railways as well as that of the handlers. With the grain loaded and insurance effected, bank advances could be secured, and the producers would secure sufficient cash to carry them through until sales were effected. This business done in a systematic and business-like way would have saved a world of fine span oratory and would have given the country a relief it could never secure in any other way. There is yet a heavy crop of wheat in the country, and the farmers should give the matter their attention. If, however, it is considered late for the present season, the idea should be put in a workable shape for the coming season. It would pay them much better than spending money sending Messrs Bailey and Martin to Ottawa.

At the banquet to the Hon. Mr. Royal in Winnipeg, Hon. Mr. Norquay gave expression to some ideas concerning the present necessities of the country, it is the duty of all to consider well. We never, and we make no bones saying so, had any particular love for the hon. gentleman, and his vacillations have tended to lower him in the estimation of many, but these are not the questions to consider at the present trying moment. He is, for the time, at least, the head of the Government, and having, as his language seems to indicate, taken a stand in accord with the pulsations of the country, it becomes the duty of the press and the public to strengthen his hands in his appeals to the Federal Government. That he has made mistakes of a serious nature, no one who studies the interests of the country will hesitate to admit; and mistakes, too, that if the Federal Government had taken advantage of, would have tied up the hands of the people for all time, but as there was a fortuitous slip in their operation, the claims of the country, as he now represents them, should be pressed with firmness and candor by all who wish it well. As a matter of fact the other provinces have their native selfishness, and they look with a suspicious eye upon the movements of this country—in short regard our resources as a sort of chattel to be converted into national revenue instead of provincial support. This is the feeling the Government has to contend with. Hitherto the pressing of our rights has been sadly neglected, and even at this moment many of the representatives of the House do not know the conditions upon which this province entered into Confederation—they are not aware the lands and other resources are as much the property of the province as are the Crown lands of Ontario the property of that province. Mr. Norquay, it appears, has now gone to Ottawa with the full determination to see that our interests are properly represented, and we trust he will meet with success. There is no sane man who views the record of both political parties as affecting this country, who will deny that the present administration has been the more considerate of the two, and given evidence of an honest intention to grapple with all questions in a statesmanlike way, but this is necessarily the greater reason, that while there are statesmen worthy of the name at the head of affairs, our claims should be forcibly and intelligently pressed. We do not, of course, acknowledge the right of the Government to recognize the declarations of the wire-pullers in the present agitation, as their platform is framed to influence the minds of the electors and catch votes, rather than move in the interests of constitutional reform. From amongst the representations of the press and the

utterances of men of worth and sincerity, the Government must, ere this, be fairly posted on the necessities of the time, and with Mr. Noquay at Ottawa to press the claims of the country more urgently still, we should look for an alleviation of many of the grievances of the province without any protracted delay.

## NORTHWEST TROUBLES.

The worst enemies the Northwest have are the professional agitators. These persons by their recklessness of assertion can if encouraged and believed, do the country more permanent harm in one season than will a plague of grass hoppers or an early frost. They are as a rule individuals for whom in the east there is no room. Men of a better stamp have the ear of the public down here. The agitators have had consequently to emigrate to the west for the notoriety after which they yearn. Having no stake in the Northwest they have nothing to lose by misrepresenting the condition of the people there. On the contrary, if they can by inventing grievances and magnifying the troubles with which pioneers meet in the new country, secure the attention and admiration of the settlers they have all to gain.

The leaders of the so-called farmers' agitation, moreover, are not farmers. One of them is a lawless lawyer, whose only connection with agriculture has been that of a person who draws up mortgages. Another is a sort of journalist, who is anxious to leap from the reporter's table into the statesman's chair. Others are as closely associated with the science of farming. Backed by portents in Ontario and Eastern Canada, whose policy is the destruction of the Confederation, and whose leaders are financially interested in the State of Dakota, whose persons are doing the best they can to make the people discontented, to manufacture political capital for the Grits, and to stem the tide of emigration which is running in the direction of Canada. Their policy is highly detrimental to the Northwest.

A great deal of the foregoing, from the Toronto Mail, in so far as it applies to the wire-pullers, we readily endorse, and much more might be said in the same channel, but even all this would not prove that everything is as it ought to be in the Northwest. We readily admit, as the print asserts, that if immigration next season, the very thing that is required to lift the country out of its depression, be not what the residents sanguinely hope it will be, the country will have nothing but the Grit press and natural born agitators to blame for the shortage.

It is next to impossible to expect that intending emigrants who daily read in the Manitoba and other Canadian Grit prints, that the Ottawa Government is composed of tyrants, who, like Nero of old, delight in persecuting the people of the Northwest are winking at a syndicate grinding the life out of a struggling people, and tearing the very vitals out of the few who endure these outrages by iniquitous tariffs, manufactured especially for destructive purposes like the galliotine of barbarous nations will come to this country as they otherwise would, bringing their wealth and intending to make it their future and permanent abode. We submit this to the calm reflection of the cool heads of the country who are capable of taking an impartial view of the subject. In addition to the classes of grumblers the MAIL has in the foregoing enumerated there is another one that is doing the country irreparable injury—the bird of passage, who came here not to live, but to make his thousands in a few years and return to older parts of the world and spend his gains at pleasure. The speculative fever of 1881-2 brought hundreds of these to the country, who find by the season just past that the days of fast fortunes are gone, and that wealth can now only be accumulated as in any other civilized countries by industry and perseverance, and this has started as the boys say the speculator on his ear. He, of course, joins the classes enumerated by the MAIL, and the combination forms the greater part of the leaders of the dissatisfied element to day.

But while the foregoing are un-

mistakable facts, it cannot be denied the bona fide settlers of this country have grievances, and we are happy say, and from a letter from the Dominion Premier, now in the possession of the writer, the Government are fully realizing the necessities of the country, and are setting about to devise means for the redress of many of the grievances.

As we have said in former issues, the duty on American lumber is a piece of absurd and very injudicious legislation, inasmuch as it wrings a tax directly from Manitobans without increasing the supply of the manufactured article to any appreciable extent in the other provinces. As the machinery necessary for producing lumber is comparatively inexpensive, Ontario lumbermen on equal grounds ought to be able to retain the Ontario and Quebec markets against all outsiders, but on account of the heavy cost of transportation, they will never be able to supply against American dealers, the Manitoban markets. This conclusively proves the 66,000 dollars paid in duties on American lumber for the year ending June, 1882, was so much taken out of the pockets of the Manitobans without its being a dollar's worth of benefit, beyond the item revenue, to the rest of the Dominion. Besides this, as the timber woods of Canada will be cleared sooner than the interests of the country call for it, forcing production is injurious rather than beneficial to the country on the whole. Protection to the Ontario manufacturer, all patriotic Manitobans will willingly accord; but that protection should be reasonable in all its details—a 20 per cent. tariff should be, with raw materials free, amply sufficient, and the Manitoba consumers should have a rebate equal to the excessive freights on carriage, over their Ontario neighbors. This is designed to apply to general manufactures alone—specials should be treated on a different basis. There is for instance, the breaking plow used in Manitoba alone, and which serves but a limited use. After the farmer uses it once over his prairie fields, it drops into disuse, and lies as so much waste metal. By all means this should come in duty free, as a tax upon it is a special levy against Manitoba, as no other province uses the implement, even to a limited extent. These are all the changes in the tariff, except in the item of cattle and other animals for stocking purposes, the true Manitoban has any right to ask for. The C.P.R. freight rates have already been discussed, and from a careful gleaming of the arguments, it is clear all the government could be expected to do is to use their influence in grading rates equal to the charges on the western American lines for the same distances.

The Government should also allow the construction of railways in every direction in the province, so long as American connection is not made, which of course is debarrd by the Syndicate contract. The Hudson's Bay Railway, however, is the great panacea for western ill, and the government should encourage its construction by every means in their power. But important as all these reforms may appear, we regard a change as to the careful husbanding of the school lands of importance paramount to them all. There are in this country 2,600,000 acres of the lands, which can be disposed of from time to time be sold for a minimum of five dollars per acre. This would create a fund of 13,000,000 dollars whose interest at 5 per cent. would be \$650,000. This sum would be ample to yield half the support of schools in the country for all time to come, but what is of more importance—the Government should now, whether they place lands on the market or not, make the school system of this country liberal advances against them, to assist in the construction of school buildings and the support of teachers while the people are in the struggles of infancy. It is not when the country becomes well settled, and the people wealthy,

that the money will be especially required, but now, while they have to bear the expenses of every crisis incident to national commencesment.

It is not Free Trade, it is not connection with the American States, it is not the fostering care of a fair Government the necessities of this country are loudly clamoring for, but the changes we have enumerated above; and if the Government have the true interests of the country at heart, as we feel certain they have, they will no longer postpone the day of their concession.

## OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY.

For the week ending January 12, 1884.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.666  
Lowest.....29.350  
Mean.....30.003

## TEMPERATURE.

Highest.....30.2  
Lowest.....below zero 18.8  
Mean.....do 15.8

## WIND.

Great S.W. gale, 17-20 m.p.h.  
Least.....0.2  
Mean.....0.9

## PRESSURE.

Two solar holes, 3 lunar comets, 11 spots.

## REMARKS.

The barometer has been stationary, but a very considerable decrease of temperature has taken place, which results in a change of temperature and some local weather.

W. G. LESTER.

## THE NEW COUNTIES.

The Lieut.-Governor, Ontario, Council, has fixed the following dates and places for the holding of the first meetings of the newly created county councils, which takes place on the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.

Beautiful Plains—Town Hall, New pawa.  
Brandon—Council Chamber, Brandon.  
Marquette and Fairford—Registries Office, Marquette.  
Minnedosa and Riding Mountain—Town Hall, Minnedosa.  
Nortfolk—Municipal Hall, DeWinton.

Portage la Prairie—Court House, Portage la Prairie.  
Selkirk—New Court House, Winnipeg.  
Snoke Lake and Russell—Town Hall, Boileau.  
Souris River—Grand & Ellis' shopping place, 2, 3, 7, w.  
Turtle Mountain—La Riviere building, Wakopa.  
Westbourne—Town Hall, Westbourne.

## THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Manitoba Gazette of December 29th, which is just to hand, contains the following appointments:—

To be Deputy Clerk of the County Court of Nelson; John W. Reynolds of Nelson.

To be Clerk of the County Court of Selkirk; Louis Napoleon Debonnay, of St. Boniface, vice E. Marston resigned.

To be Issuer of Marriage Licenses; Rev. George Atkins, of Deloraine.

To be Surrogate Clerk of the Surrogate Court for the Eastern Judicial District and Surrogate Registrar for the Province; Edmund Saxton, of Winnipeg.

To be Surrogate Clerk and Surrogate Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the Central Judicial District; John McDonald, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Central Judicial District.

To be Surrogate Clerk and Surrogate Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the Western Judicial District; W. J. Ferguson, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Western Judicial District.

To be Inspector of County Courts; Rice M. Howard, of Winnipeg.

To be Joint Distributors of Stamps; Edmund Marston, and Henry A. L. Dundas, both of Winnipeg.

To be Deputy Clerk of the County Court of Selkirk; Charles Griffin, of Winnipeg.

To be Law Clerk of the Province of Manitoba; Louis William Coulter, of Winnipeg, vice His Honor, William Davis Ardagh, appointed a County Court Judge.

To be Bailiff of the County Court of Varennes; Robert B. Dicks, of Rat Portage, vice Dagobert McMurphy, whose resignation is accepted.

To be Registrar in Equity and Clerk of Records and Wills; Andrew Lemon, of Winnipeg.

Where are now the greenhouse, the muskrats, and the thin corn husk that foretold a mild winter?



**SHOAL LAKE COUNCIL.**

The following is the newly elected Council for the municipality of Shoal Lake.

Mayor—Mazze—Reeve, Councillors—Ward 1—John Templeton, Hugh Ward 2—Wm. Bryden, Ward 3—Thomas Ward 4—Wm. Gardiner, Ward 5—Daniel T. Ward 6—Robert Findlay Ward 7—David Main.

Mr. Hancock has entirely recovered his health.

There was a marked improvement in General Grant's condition on Saturday.

The New York World estimates the savings for the year 1883, Canada not included, at \$3,350,000, distributed among 148 trusted officials.

James and Owen, two convicts in the Wanda Wada, Wyoming Territory, murdered the sheriff and jailer and made good their escape.

New York gamblers boast of having secured the right parties, and yesterday there was a general reopening of all the dens in the city.

The City of London, members of the House of Commons and magistrates have appealed to the loyalists to support the united kingdom, for the maintenance of the monarchy.

Mr. Healy was elected by 14 votes to the District Head Centre of the Irish in the city, but declined the honor, alleging that he was not a resident.

John D. Fahey, of Montreal, was indicted by the courts for stealing the property of a citizen, placed in the city jail at Chicago and held for trial.

A fire on Saturday night in a wire manufacturing works, 200 men idle, caused the loss of \$100,000 by fire, the persons having to escape in their night clothes, with the thermometer at 25° below zero.

John Palmer, and J. T. New York, fought in Toronto, a fight which resulted in the death of John Palmer. Palmer was the first arrested and told his story, saying Palmer struck the first blow. Palmer is now at Nevada telling his story. They say the murder was done on Monday night in Kirk's stable, and the body hauled away the same night. Neill, arrested yesterday, will be discharged. Many prominent business men to-day spoke of his business integrity before Bohannon was arrested.

William Fox was executed at Nevada last week for the murder of Tom Howard, May 20, this year. The condemned man made no address from the scaffold. After the black cap was put on he shook hands with the sheriff and deputies, and when the trigger was pulled the murderer swung into eternity. Ten thousand men, women and children witnessed the execution, which took place in a grand amphitheatre one-half mile from the business part of the city. On the 10th of last May Fox decoyed his friend, Thomas Howard, into a house near the depot and fired four shots into him, and then killed him with his body of \$41 and left the corpse among the trees. Fox was arrested two days later, tried, found guilty and sentenced to hang.

Great damage was done by the storm on Long Island, near New York. Biting houses believed to be a safe distance from the sea, were blown out into the ocean. Bright beach notes and surroundings were damaged to such an extent, it was as to suggest possible demolition. There were another visitation. The promenade succumbed to the night, and the music of the drug store sank in the sea. The piazza in front of the hotel was also damaged. The loss estimated at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Several of the iron bridges were considerably damaged. At Atlantic City, boarding-houses, dwellings, etc., were carried away by the high tides, and how many were nearly all swept away. A terrible gale, which in the rural districts, destroyed the Methodist Church was caused by the wind and hurled through the air.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL!**

We have removed to our magnificent New Store, in the

**MASONIC BLOCK**

And show an immense stock of

**WINTER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.**

where we will show

**\$5,000 WORTH**

—OF—

**Blankets, Underclothing, Caps, Furs & Woolens,**

At far less than regular prices, being the PICK of the

QUIGLEY STOCK.

We invite an inspection of our Mammoth Stock

**FRASER BROS.,**

MASONIC BLOCK,

**BRANDON.**

**BRANDON.**

**FURNITURE.**

LARGEST STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG.

Lowest Prices in the Northwest.

TERMS CASH.

**JOHN W. RIGBY & CO.,**

CORNER

ROSSER AVENUE and 8th STREET,

Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Mattresses, Springs of all kinds, Cupboards, Cradles, &c., &c., Parlor and Bedroom Sets in great variety, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., always in Stock.

**GENUINE VALUE**

GUARANTEED IN ALL GOODS SOLD.

COME AND SEE US.

**FURNITURE.**

**WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW**

Have not Cleared Out, but their Sale has been a **GRAND SUCCESS.**

Our Mr. WHITEHEAD is now in the Eastern Markets, making preparations for the Spring and Summer Trade.

We have decided to offer the Balance of our

**WINTER STOCK CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

As all must be sold to make room for the New Goods.

Don't spend a Dollar of your money until you see our Good and compare prices.

We will give you Goods cheaper than every you expected to get in Brandon.

**COME AND SEE!**

**G. N. GILCHRIST,**

**Merchant Tailor**

HAS OPENED OUT A

**LAT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

**G. N. GILCHRIST.**

**XMAS GREETING.**

**WHAT IS IT?**

THAT I WILL SELL YOU

**CHOICE GROCERIES,**

**FRUITS, &c.**

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.

Prices on all Goods away down

LARGE STOCK. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Come with the Crowd to

**T. W. KIRKPATRICK,**

SIXTH STREET,

Next door to Parrish's Elevator

**S. PARRISH & SON,**

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SEED, GRAIN,

FIFE WHEA,

OATS, BARLEY.

AND

Oatmeal.

**SALT**

Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**FLOUR**

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**CASH FOR HIDES.**

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Western Division.**

TRAIN SERVICE.

**CHANGE OF TIME**

On and after June 17, 1886, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 6:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 1:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 11:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 8:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 5:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 2:00 a.m.

Going South	Going North
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 6:00 p.m.
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:00 p.m.
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 1:00 p.m.
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 11:00 a.m.
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 8:00 a.m.
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 5:00 a.m.
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 2:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg

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10:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg



## The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.  
CHAPTER XIII CONTINUED.

She continued her jesting remarks about the mad passion I had inspired in the heart of this sage. She knew the history of the interview, and of the portrait; and, strange to say, she had shown no sign of disapproval from her scruples—her respect for Moslem traditions?

I cannot conceal from myself the fact that there is a trace of romance about the proceedings, and all this coquetry, which almost mortifies me to the rigors of law, that I cannot help to reveal the most secret of my own eyes. Only a lover, my dearest, could have indulged in such an exhibition of respect. What woman would be disposed to comply with this serious subject—of this right, but one that would protect her eyes from a look? The time of her life, she desires no such protection; it could have originated only in a deep passion—in a worship that is at the same time fervent and glowing. Hidden from the gaze of all mankind, the Mohammedan woman belongs to one man alone. Is it not better to deprive one's self of some liberty than to expose one's self to envy and admiration?

Each day brings some new development in affairs, and your little princess seems to be fast approaching the denouement. Two days ago a terrible sorrow overtook my poor Naeir. Her sister's son, who was enrolled in the army not long ago, deserted. He was captured, and condemned to be shot. His mother was in despair. I hastened to Hassan. She consented to do what I asked without the slightest demur. A Moslem woman has the right to visit the house of an official; besides, it was not the first time that Hassan had asked for one of her brethren in law. She at once repaired to his house, promising me the life of the condemned. I returned to Chénab, my heart filled with hope. An hour later my sister entered. The pardon had been granted. Mohammed would bring it to me.

"Bring it to me!" I exclaimed. "Why, that is quite out of the question."

"And why?" she asked, tranquilly. "Has he not been here before?"

"That was entirely different. That interview was authorized by my father."

"Well, this time the interview will be authorized by me; that is the only difference."

"But where shall I receive him?"

"I am of will as company you to the pavilion."

I regarded her with astonishment, unable to believe such a concession possible on the part of my austere and dignified sister. I could only submit. By Hassan, Mohammed was regarded almost as one of the family; and the authority she exercised over our household protected her from any possibility of censure. It is needless to say that it did not require a great deal of effort to win my consent. A half-hour later, one of Hassan's eunuchs came to inform her that Saïgher Mohammed had arrived at the palace, and my sister and I repaired to the famous pavilion without delay.

Mohammed was awaiting us. We both entered the room closely veiled, but my sister's magnificent embonpoint prevented the possibility of a mistake on the visitor's part. He came towards me with a radiant face, and handed me a paper. It was the pardon.

I expressed my deep gratitude. "You have only to speak," he replied. "This pardon was granted by you. In future, I hope you will not be late to exercise your power."

He afterwards thanked me for the unexpected favor I had conferred upon him in allowing him to gratify my wishes. Hassan responded for me. Installed beside her on a divan, I could not forget that I was no longer the inmate who had felt so personally at ease on our first meeting. Still, I was not much embarrassed, for the unreserved tone authorized by the relationship existing between my sister and the young prince lent a singular charm to the conversation. As we were obliged to use Arabic in her presence, we involuntarily fell into familiar forms of expression, and it was almost impossible to avoid the use of the informal "thou" and "tôi."

Hassan loved with her sister's neck, and seemed delighted. Reserve was soon forgotten in a pleasant and light-hearted abandon that disarmed my sister in an entirely new light. In the course of our conversation, he surprised me by certain criticisms that indicated a subtle and refined taste in art matters, and I was so stupid as to display my astonishment.

"Confess that you have thought me little better than a barbarian," he said, jestingly.

"I will only confess that I did not suppose policies allowed you the necessary leisure for artistic culture and study," I replied, laughing.

I am not quite sure that Hassan did not consider this response impertinent, for she gave me a warning gesture; but seeing Mohammed, such, she was reassured, concluding, probably, that my indiscretion was due solely to my faulty education, and, straightening herself up, she listened after this with a countenance as unmoved and impassive as if we were talking Chinese. I must confess, however, that, in spite of his usual haughty reserve, the witty diplomatist found a roundabout way to tell me that frequent sojourns in Paris formed a part of his plans for the future. Would you believe it? I made an attempt to dissuade him.

Well, to make a long story short, the visit had lasted nearly an hour when my sister rose, and, all the while, to continue the conversation, led Mohammed into the garden. I was, of course, obliged to follow her. At a turn in the walk she paused to pluck a rose, and I was left alone with the enemy.

"I have seen you several times in the avenue," he said, hurriedly, in French.

I attempted a jest to conceal my embarrassment. "And you were almost rash enough to bow to me," I replied.

"Forgive me, I forgot everything else in the pleasure of meeting you," was his ardent reply.

Hassan with her rose in her girdle, now reigned with the most innocent air imaginable. When we reached the little door leading into the harem, she dismissed Mohammed. This time he offered me his hand. Rather hesitatingly, I gave him mine. I do not know why, but it seemed to me that we had just entered into a solemn compact.

Since this interview, my father and Hassan have laughed at my doubts and hesitation. They do not think me sincere in them. Alas! myself in the plot. To tell the truth, my objections are vanishing. Why should I object? This second interview has almost cured me of my prejudices. Based on every side, I am strongly tempted to yield. Saïda is already thinking about my trousseau. Those around me are talking of nothing but the splendor of the approaching nuptials.

It seems to me I am already married.

## XIV.

A cloud mars the azure of my sky. Hassan, the unfortunate exile whom I tried to save, has not quitted Cairo. The imprudent man evidently placed no confidence in my warning, and I am again tormented by the thought of my folly and the misery that may result from it. But I have quite a long story to tell you.

For more than a week I had not been able to free myself from Hassan's clutches—perhaps I ought rather say, her kind attentions. Yesterday, however, I succeeded in making my escape. On arriving at Adilah's house, I found her ready to start on one of her solitary drives along the banks of the Nile.

"I will go with you," I exclaimed, seating myself beside her.

This drive together was most delightful. We had so many things to tell each other. There were so many questions she wished to ask me in regard to my marriage. We soon gained the outskirts of the city; here we took a road that followed the course of the river. On our left stretched a broad undulating plain that loses itself in the distance in the yellow sand of the desert, and seems to die at the foot of the pyramids, as if crushed by their gigantic forms. No other vehicle was in sight; occasionally we met a fellow, with his huge pitcher on his head, or a donkey staggering along under his heaped-up panniers; and now and then we passed the facade of an ancient palace, towering above a little hamlet built from the gray ruins of the once proud edifice.

The sun was sinking in the purple sky, flooding the graceful palms with golden glory; several dahabieh were drifting idly along upon the river; and here and there on the shore stood the graceful snow-white form of an ibis, while the brilliant lined flamingoes darted about among the reeds that bordered the stream. Though almost twilight, it was still as light as day; but there was a softness in the air that lent a wondrous charm to the landscape. A slight haze veiled all the distant objects, and the brightness of the sky overhead seemed to deepen as if to furnish a better background for the coming stars.

As it did not seem likely that we should meet any one on that road, we threw back our veils.

## ROY &amp; Co.

proprietors

## THE WINNIPEG

Brewing and Malting Co.,

Ales, Porter and Lager.

Wilson &amp; King,

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rossar and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON &amp; KING.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his new universal remedy for all ailments, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had composed a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. He was referred to health by the preparation to his fellow sufferers, and now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is commonly a "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE."

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many ailments, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stagnation of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Winter Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swollen Feet, &c., giving relief in a few minutes. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building

Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON &amp; STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL.

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil!

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sixth Street and Rossar Ave.

BRANDON

\$300 IN PRIZES!!

TO SUBSCRIBERS THE

Brandon Weekly Mail.

WE want to draw our last of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL, and as it would cost us more than \$300 to do it by the regular mail, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system, and give that amount in prizes to our subscribers.

The regular rate of the paper is \$2 per year. Our plan is to draw this: The names of all those who remit \$2 will be placed in a box. Address, in a very hot register; and

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884, they will be drawn for by lot, in the presence of a Committee of respectable Citizens, upon an absolutely fair and square plan, so that the Prizes shall be worth to the winners a fair estimate of the value of the paper. The names of the winners will be published in the next issue of the paper, and the prizes forwarded next day.

## 10 VALUABLE PRESENTS.

The articles presented by us have all been bought at lower prices than usual, and are of excellent value for the money paid. They can be had, at once, by any persons who desire to examine the facts themselves before the drawing.

1. A beautiful Solid Hunting Case GOLD WATCH, best value in the market, purchased from J. R. Durr, jeweller, Brandon, price \$60.
2. A genuine SINGER SEWING MACHINE, the best in the market, purchased from Chas. Patterson, Brandon, price \$60.
3. A pair of FINE GLASSES, just the thing for the eye, purchased from Chas. Patterson, Brandon, price \$60.
4. An excellent Full-Cased New-Wind WATCH, purchased from D. A. Reesor, jeweller, Brandon, price \$60.
5. A nicely bound, Silver-Covered ALBUM, price \$60, purchased from Chas. Patterson, Brandon, price \$60.
6. A pair of excellent FINEST HAWKES, purchased from J. and Co., Brandon, price \$60.
7. A pair of FINEST HAWKES, 10 birds price \$60, bought from Severance & Johnston, Brandon.
8. A FINEST LAMP CAP, the thing for a Manikin Winter, value \$60, from Severance & Johnston.
9. A Lady's C. S. HAWKES, 10 birds, 10, good value, from J. T. Ashton, Brandon.
10. A Lady's C. S. HAWKES, 10 birds, 10, good value, from J. T. Ashton, Brandon.

## CLUBS.

Clubs of 5	10.00
" 10	15.00
" 20	20.00
" 30	25.00
" 40	30.00
" 50	35.00
" 60	40.00
" 70	45.00
" 80	50.00
" 90	55.00
" 100	60.00

In addition to the Commission parties can make by the getting up of Clubs, we offer Three Premiums under this head:—

1. A Silver Band & Jewel, valued at \$25.00
2. A Silver Cigar Basket, valued at \$15.00
3. A Violin, valued at \$10.00

The first will be given to the party who makes the largest Club in excess of 50. The second to the one making the second largest Club in excess of 25. The third to the third largest Club.

The cash must be in all cases accompanied by the subscription list, and all dues at once paid from January next, leaving in the hands of the party all whose names we receive in time or otherwise before the 1st of February. All present subscribers, not in arrears, may become Members of Clubs complete for any of the above, and \$1.50 will be taken from those who are in arrears, to enable them to enter either of the lists. Money sent in Registered Letters or by P.O. Order, addressed "THE MAIL PRINTING CO., BRANDON, MAN." will be at our risk.

Send the name of your Post Office when registering.

## Grand Opportunity

At the

## HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

Legitimate Business

can only be done on

## THE CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchasers.

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood, Burners, Base Burners, pieced and Stamped Tinware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc.

GOING CHEAP FOR CASH!

WRIGHT &amp; WRIGHT,

Corner Rossar Avenue and 5th Street.

New Goods for the Fall, 1883

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS AND SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER at bottom prices.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the market.

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street Brandon.



MUNICIPALITY OF OAK-  
LAND.

Council meeting a Chesley school house, 30 January, 1883, at noon.

Present—H. D. O'Brien, Reeve, and Councillors W. O. Fowler, A. H. Cameron, L. A. Lusk, and Donald Cameron.

The Reeve and councilors being sworn in, the Reeve, by the request of Mr. W. S. Moody, the clerk, was called to order and business proceeded with.

Carroll—Cameron—That Mr. W. S. Moody be clerk pro tem, and that each office until a regular clerk is appointed. Carried.

Fowler—Carroll—That the salary for the clerk and Treasurer for this municipality be \$250 per annum, and the collection of taxes four per cent on all monies collected. Carried.

Cameron—Carroll—That W. S. Moody be clerk in the Brandon Ward, and that the office of Clerk be transferred to the office of Clerk of the Municipality.

Fowler—Carroll—That the Reeve be authorized to purchase a suitable book for the use of the Municipality.

Carroll—That the Reeve call on the two banks in Brandon, and that he be authorized to make a report to the Council of this municipality.

Fowler—Carroll—That W. S. Moody be clerk pro tem, and that the office of Clerk be transferred to the office of Clerk of the Municipality.

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MUNICIPALITY OF NORTHWEST  
ERN.

The report of the surveying parties sent out last fall, to survey a route from the line of the Manitoba and Northern Railway from its present terminus to the western boundary of the Province, returned to the Council yesterday. A reporter was on hand to report the exact location of the route, as shown in the Sanborn map, and the engineers decided that the route was feasible to locate the line at the point where the present line runs south, which is in the center of the west side of township 5 North. The line has been built within six miles of Carleton, but the route is to take up six miles in a direct route. This route will be a direct route. Starting therefrom, the line runs in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Red River on the north side of township 5, range 7, at the foot of the Pembina mountains. The route continues up the Pembina mountains via the Hayne coulees, and thence in a westerly direction, passing north of Swan Lake and crossing the Pembina Valley at the west end of Rock Lake, in the centre of township 5, range 14. Passing south of White Lake, it continues west to the boundary of the province. The line is about an air one, only diverging to avoid hills or rocks. Commencing from the terminus and going west the first 70 miles runs through a country covered with poplar and aspen. The balance, 105 miles, is through open, rolling prairie. The length of the line from Winnipeg is 175 miles. Of this amount 55 miles are already constructed.

The line passes five miles south of the townsite of Tisdale, and 1,000 feet from the edge of the section which the famous townsite of R. A. Lusk was located.

The engineers and surveyors are preparing the plans and reports, and will be shortly sent to the Council and directors in Montreal for their approval.

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3 being all that portion west of Centre street, in it being situated the town hall and new school house. In each of these wards there will be contests for councillors, the candidates being, in No. 1, Jas. A. Johnston, A. B. Wood and R. M. Fison; in No. 2, R. P. Benson, F. G. Lewis, and J. Richards; in No. 3, E. J. Wilson, T. Patterson and J. Markle. Bartie writes upon its career as a town with a population of about 500, an assessment \$200,000, and free of debt. Its only want at present is railroad communication with the outside world.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northwest Insurance Company was held last week. The annual statement of the business of the company, showing a handsome credit balance, was read by the secretary. Messrs John Cape and John Osborne were appointed auditors. The election of directors then took place and resulted as follows: Messrs Duncan McArthur, G. W. Girdlestone, A. C. Killam, T. Trenwick, Colonel W. N. Kennedy, A. H. White, H. S. Westbrook, J. Mulholland, Mayor Logan, Sheriff Inkster, R. D. Bathgate, W. W. Banning, Hon. C. P. Brown, J. A. Smart, E. Clement Smith. A meeting of the directors was afterwards held, when Mr. Duncan MacArthur was re-elected president, and Colonel W. M. Kennedy, vice-president.

A Minnedosa despatch says:—This afternoon five hotel keepers were brought before J. S. Armistage, J. P., for selling liquor without licence. Considerable excitement prevailed. Mr. Sifton, of Brandon, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Crenar, of Minnedosa, for the defence. When the information was laid, and the case commenced, we were supposed to be under the Northwest law, but owing to the defendants' counsel having just learned that the Manitoba License Acts had been extended to all the added territory, they gain the side on that point.

Capt. Scott, M. P. Winnipeg, states that the Dominion Land regulations have never been entirely satisfactory to the settlers. The recent order, opening to settlement the reservations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and to the south of it, has been received with approval, generally speaking, but there are complaints that the conditions of settlement and terms of payment are too severe. There are an unusually large number of pre-emptions which under the regulations will be forfeited this year unless paid for, and as the wheat crop was considerably injured by frost, and the prices realized low, farmers are not in a position to meet this demand, and the Government will be asked to extend the time for payment for those pre-emption lands, say, another year.

The Nelson Mountaineer announces the mission of Dr. Wilson, M.P.P., and Mayor Duncan to Ottawa a success, and that the prospects of Nelson obtaining railway communication in the near future are brighter than ever. Dr. Wilson is expected to return the latter end of this week.

## CANADIAN.

A man named Johnston, of Brampton Gore, Quebec, went home for medicine a sick child, and lost his life in the snow. His body was found next day.

Ex-Judge Loranger, the codifier of the statutes of the province of Quebec, gives it as his opinion that the licence act of the Dominion Parliament is ultra vires and that the provincial act is still in force.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has issued its annual report, showing that the Great Northwestern has met all obligations promptly, and that there was a balance to the Company's credit of \$235,000 over the capital.

One of the disgusting sights on Dundas street Thursday night, says the London Free Press, was a young man and two very young, respectable looking girls smoking cigarettes on their way from the skating rink, with all the assurance of confirmed juvenile humbugs.

Toronto jail is being filled with paupers at the rate of 25 a week.

The Grand Trunk Company will erect a number of new freight houses at the stations along the line as soon as work can be commenced.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending December 24 were \$80,000 less than the corresponding week of 1882.

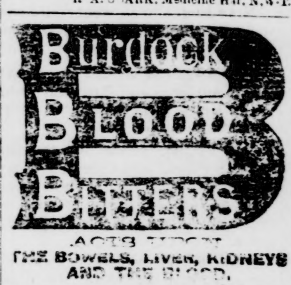
The value of the lumber shipments from Ottawa to the United States during 1883 was \$510,103, against \$500,281 in 1882.

Toronto has two feet of snow, and yet the people of that burg call Manitoba the land of deep snows.

Robert Edgar, of Hamilton, has got five years in the penitentiary for killing his wife.

## TREE SEEDS.

THE undersigned has brought with him from England a quantity of Tree Seeds such as Fir, Spruce, Larch, Elm, Ash, Alder, Birch, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all of the hardest species, and are certain to do well in this country, as they stand the severe frosts and winds, and are suitable for ornamental, Park and other uses. The seeds are sold at 3s per cwt, and are sent by express to any address for \$1.00 with the postage paid. The seeds are sent by express to any address for \$1.00 with the postage paid. The seeds are sent by express to any address for \$1.00 with the postage paid.



THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE SKIN.

P. F. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, &c.

Sole Agent for the C. C. Co's

ROCKFORD WATCH,

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for

W. M. MILLIOHAMPS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all

REPAIRING.

And satisfaction guaranteed.

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JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



## LIVERY

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS., BRANDON, MAN.

## GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREER, Manager, Prop.

## D SCOTT &amp; SON.

FURNITURE  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

D. SCOTT & SON,  
Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave.  
BRANDON.

DAVIE REESOR'S  
That's "THE PLACE."

Does Your Watch stop? TAKE IT TO

Watch Repairing A SPECIALTY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c. New in Stock and being continually added. Just in another

Daisy Lot 18 k. Solid Gold Rings.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. CALL EARLY AND CALL OFTEN.

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MUNRO & WARWICK.

Tinware, Stoves

OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED ROYAL AND COAL COOK.

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSER AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET  
MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

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All new Stock, just in. Prices to suit times.

See our new SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER

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OUR NEW TWO HORSE BINDER,

Met with great success in Ontario 1882. Sample will arrive

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Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

H. NICHOL.

Brandon, Nov. 7, 1883.

Manager.



